

new mexico architecture

March-April 1980

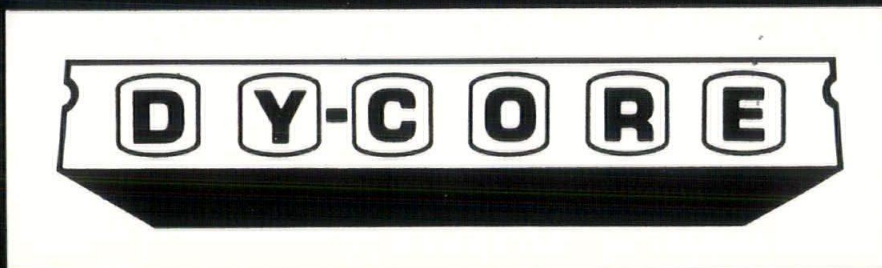
\$1.00

The American Institute of Architects
Library
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006

CREGO BLOCK COMPANY

is pleased to introduce a new building material system to the construction industry of New Mexico.

In our newly completed facility, we will be producing



precast/prestressed concrete hollow core slabs and other related precast building components.

DY-CORE may be integrated into practically any type of structural system—loadbearing masonry, steel, structural concrete, etc.

We will be providing complete sales and technical services to assist you in the use of the DY-CORE structural system.

6026 SECOND STREET, N.W.
ALBUQUERQUE,
NEW MEXICO 87107



(505) 345-4451



nma

• vol. 22 no. 2 •

• march-april 1980 • new mexico architecture

Adobe Is Adorable, But Today's Pueblos Can't Build With It

The above headline appeared in the February 4, 1980 issue of the *Wall Street Journal*. One branch of the bureaucratic establishment, from which federal rules and funds flow, has so decreed!

Housing and Urban Development (HUD) officials state that, "None of the claims for adobe have been proved and we had no testing procedure to fall back on," in spite of the fact that adobe (the sun dried brick) or puddled mud walls have given shelter and comfort to the residents of the Southwest for hundreds of years.

"I am convinced HUD was created to avoid building housing," states William Haney, a Santa Fe architect, "They handbook adobe to death with rules that don't have any relevance." "Outsiders look at adobe as just a slab of mud that's going to deteriorate," said Charles Dorame, administrator of Tesuque Pueblo, "But we have adobe homes that have been standing for 700 years."

Further, HUD officials complain that there isn't any "standard" adobe; they suggest that brick quality should be regulated and monitored! "That's impossible," argues P. G. McHenry, Jr., the well known adobe home builder in Albuquerque. As McHenry rightly advises, all the testing needed is to see whether an adobe survives "a drop of two feet or so without too much damage." It is beyond the comprehension of HUD officials to be so simple and direct. Rather, over \$230,000.00 has been garnered from HUD, two other federal agencies and the State of New Mexico to study the efficiency of adobe. More tax money to prove the proven!

Fortunately, William Haney, the Santa Fe architect quoted above is directing the study. I suspect that we can hope for sensible results. —JPC

The staff of NMA wishes to congratulate Architect George C. Pearl who has been elected a Fellow of AIA. See page 16. —JPC

□ □ □ □

MAGAZINE SUPPORTERS:

The NMA staff wishes to thank those members who have contributed to its growth.

Sponsor: Charles E. Nolan, Jr.
Patron: Boehning/Protz & Associates

AIA - ASID 1980 Rosters insert

NMA News 7

Santa Fe, AIA, Honors Mayor—Intern
Architect Program Established—National
Catalog of Architectural Records at
Library of Congress—St. John's
College Establishes the Meem Chair—
George Pearl a Fellow—Leigh
Matthewson Resigns

John Gaw Meem, FAIA 9

A tribute by Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins

Advertiser's Index 18

(Cover—Interior Stairway, Santa Maria de Acoma Mission, Acoma Pueblo—Photo
courtesy of Museum of New Mexico)

—Official Publication of the New Mexico Society of Architects, A. I. A.—

Society Officers

President—Randall L. Kilmer
President-Elect—Robert J. Strader, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer—Dale L. Crawford
Director—Wilbur T. Harris
Director—Kestutis Germanis
Director—John P. Conron, FAIA
Director—William L. Burns
Director—Stanley J. French
Director—Ervin Addy III
Director—John Moore
Director—Reynaldo V. Torres
Director—Ed French
Director—Beryl Durham
Past President—John C. Bland

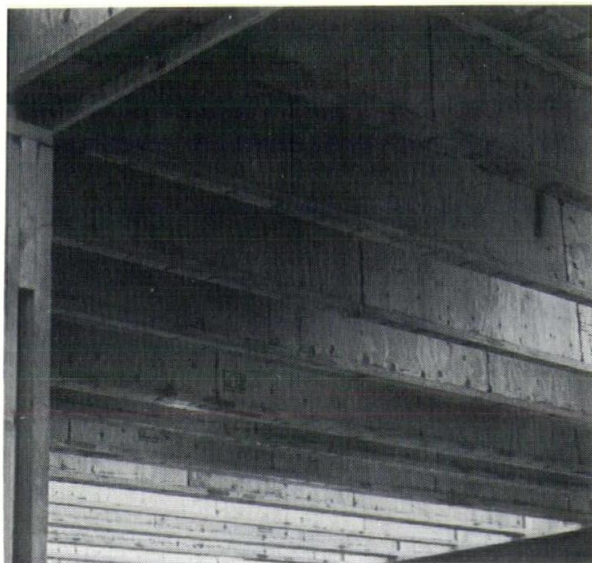
Commission for NMA

John P. Conron, FAIA/FASID,—Editor

Bainbridge Bunting—Editorial Consultant

Mildred Brittelle—Accounting
and Circulation

Charles E. Nolan, Jr.



Another building, another boost for the Trus Joist system.

Baker Construction Co. of Albuquerque is no stranger to Trus Joist. When architect John Reed called on us to supply a system for the Geology/Engineering Bldg. for Ranchers Exploration and Development Corp. Les Baker was pleased. Upon completion of the Trus Joist installation he told us:

"... we found the use of TJI units as efficient and economical as ever. As one of the first users of Trus Joist units in this area, we have been, and will continue to be one of their boosters."

If you want to see how easy and economical joist application can be, see us soon. We've got exactly what you're looking for.

In Albuquerque, call
McGill Stephens, Inc.,
300 Virginia SE
Albuquerque 87108
Phone (505) / 265-5935

In El Paso, call
McGill Stephens, Inc.,
4100 Rio Bravo St.,
Suite 320, El Paso 79902,
Phone 915/544-4505

Trus Joist structural roof and floor systems distributed by McGill Stephens, Inc., Albuquerque and El Paso.

AZTEC

MEANS...

ONE STOP FLOOR COVERINGS



IMPORTED CERAMIC TILES

Italian, glazed quarry mosaics,
and unglazed quarry



CARPET

Full line of residential,
commercial and kitchen
carpets — Oriental rugs,
runners and area rugs



SHEET VINYL

Armstrong, Mannington,
Congoleum, GAF



MEXICAN TALAVERA AND SALTILLO TILES



PACIFIC CLAY MINI-BRICK

7/16" Alberhill clay bricks that
save weight, labor, dollars.



SINCE 1960

TILE and CARPET

**2520 SAN MATEO N.E.
PHONE 884-6579**

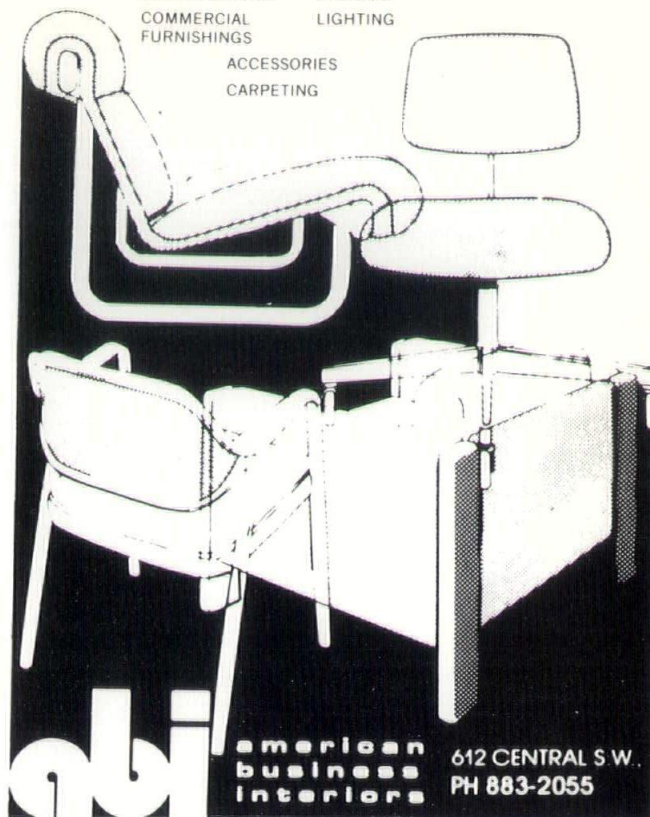


ALBUQUERQUE GRAVEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

**DEDICATED TO QUALITY
AND SERVICE**

Tel. (505) 242-5265
600 John Street, S.E. P. O. Box 829
Albuquerque, N. M. 87103

PROFESSIONAL
DESIGN SERVICE
COMMERCIAL
FURNISHINGS
ACCESSORIES
CARPETING
LANDSCAPE
SYSTEMS
LIGHTING



A landscape is art that grows. Nothing beautifies buildings more than lush, luxurious foliage and healthy green turf. Toro has sprinklers and accessories to meet almost every watering condition. The Toro designed system is dependable, durable, efficient and economical. From big rotaries for large turf areas, to the new Rain Pro gear driven sprinklers for watering commercial and large residential areas. And the popular 640 series sprinkler, that is almost undetectable and indestructible, for watering parks, ballfields, and other public landscaped areas.

Altogether, more than 600 variations of sprinklers let you meet all the watering needs of even the most complex sites.

Southwest Toro, Inc. has a complete sprinkler design and specification department to assist you.

Your designs deserve Toro, so do your clients.

For product and design information, contact Southwest Toro, Inc.

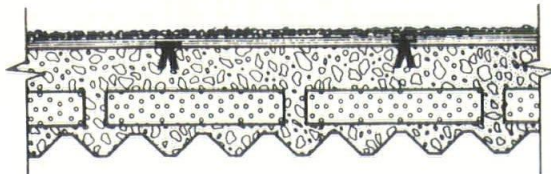
Albuquerque (505) 345-8676
El Paso (915) 542-1671

The Early Riser.
**Your custom
watering system.**

TORO®

**Haven't you done without
a Toro long enough?**

INSULATED ROOF SYSTEM QUOTATION



**John L.
WRIGHT & Co.**
114 Rutherford Lane
Post Office Box 6287
Albuquerque, N. M.
87197

Date _____

N.M. License 16593 Phone (505) 345-5292

To General Building Contractors		Re Insulated Roof System		
		Job Your Next Building		
Architect	Plans Dated	Section(s) 7.15 and/or 3.10	Sheets	Addenda No.

We quote the sum of _____ a very reasonable price
for labor, material, applicable sales tax, insurance and equipment necessary to furnish and install the work outlined
below. This price is firm if accepted within _____ days of this date.

Work description: **Your choice of lightweight concrete insulated roof systems.**

- 1. ZONOLITE INSULATING CONCRETE** — with or without Insulperm Insulation Board for more "R" values. This is the most thoroughly tested and approved system. Use with proven roof membranes for guaranteed leak free performance. Pick from several fire, wind and seismic tested designs at competitive prices.
- 2. DRYCON INSULATING CONCRETE** — Use this system if there is any question about venting and drying of the concrete. A little more expensive, but eliminates special drying requirements of other designs.
- 3. PERLITE INSULATING CONCRETE** — This system, with or without control joints, is the cheapest. Our low price comes with a description of the control joint compromise.

Accepted:

Firm _____

By _____

Date _____

Respectfully submitted,

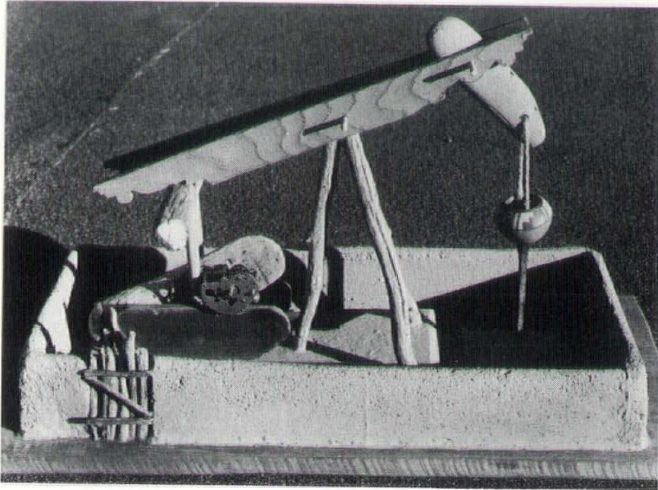
JOHN L. WRIGHT & CO.

By _____

Title _____

SANTA FE CHAPTER HONORS THE MAYOR AT CHRISTMAS PARTY.

At a gala party celebrating the Yuletide season, the members of the Santa Fe Chapter, AIA, presented Mayor Arthur Trujillo with a hand crafted "replica" (?) of an oil well pump.



A working model of an original native oil well pump.¹

Last summer officials of the State Land Office erected an oil pump on the front lawn of its Santa Fe headquarters building on Old Santa Fe Trail. Mayor Trujillo objected to the pump as not being in keeping with the spirit of the Santa Fe Historical District Ordinance. He requested that it be removed; it was not. The Land Office officials responded that the pump represented a major industry in New Mexico; it was an educational exhibit and, thus, was appropriate to be placed there upon the front lawn.



Mayor Trujillo, left, received the pump award from Bernabe Romero.

The model pump was presented to the Mayor by Chapter President Bernabe Romero, AIA, in recognition of his continuing efforts to save Santa Fe from the on-rushes of twentieth century conformity. JPC

¹The pump was created by Donna Quastoff, AIA, and photographed by Hope Curtis.

INTERN ARCHITECT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED IN NEW MEXICO

An Intern Architect Development Program will be offered to persons preparing for registration as architects in New Mexico. Randall Kilmer, president of the New Mexico Society of Architects, has appointed Charles E. Nolan, Jr. as chairman of a committee to develop plans for the program, to be submitted to the NMSA Board of Directors.

Of the three major areas in which the competence of a candidate for architectural registration may be verified - namely, education, experience and examination - only the experience area has lacked a formal means of evaluation. To correct this deficiency, the Intern-Architect Development Program (IDP) has been created.

The principal sponsors of the IDP are the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and the American Institute of Architects. NCARB is responsible for administering the program. AIA, through its components, provided (1) qualified architects to work with the Intern-Architects, and (2) supplementary materials and activities to expand their experience opportunities.

The major objectives of the IDP are:

- To assist Intern-Architects to better prepare themselves for their careers as registered architects.
- To recognize the Intern-Architects' professional development by compiling a continuing, comprehensive record of their internship experience.
- To assure Intern-Architects of a range of experiences that will help qualify them to take the Professional Examination.

The IDP consists of a recordkeeping procedure, an advisory system, and a supplementary educational program.

The recordkeeping system requires each Intern-Architect in the IDP program to compile and maintain a professional career file in the NCARB offices. The IDP Record will contain biographical information and verifications from schools, employers, personal/professional references and periodic internship activity reports.

Each registration board has discretion to determine the qualifications necessary for admission to examination and registration. The IDP is a procedure for assisting Intern-Architects in meeting any board's training requirements and standards, but does not guarantee admission to examinations. However, in assessing Interns' qualification, registration boards will have the advantage of examining records that are fully documented.

IDP, when adopted by the New Mexico Board of Examiners for Architects, will actively involve the Intern Architect, the Professional Sponsor, and the Professional Advisor. Also participating in administration of the program will be NMSA, the Board of Examiners, and NCARB.

continued pg. 15



Some materials stand up to fire better than they stand up to water.

In a fire, flame isn't always your worst enemy. Often the water used to put out the blaze damages the building worse than the fire itself.

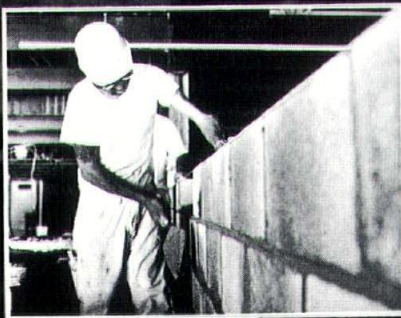
Many builders overlook this. They choose their materials only on the basis of fire codes. But fire codes have no requirements for water damage. So there's no guarantee that the building will still be usable after being ravaged by fire and then flooded with water.

Under conditions like this, only one building material truly survives. Masonry.

First, it has the greatest dollar for dollar resistance to fire. No matter how hot it gets, concrete or

clay masonry won't melt or burn. (That means it's safer for stairwells and elevator shafts.)

And in the case of a real blaze, fire doesn't spread as easily with masonry. It can be contained in a small area.

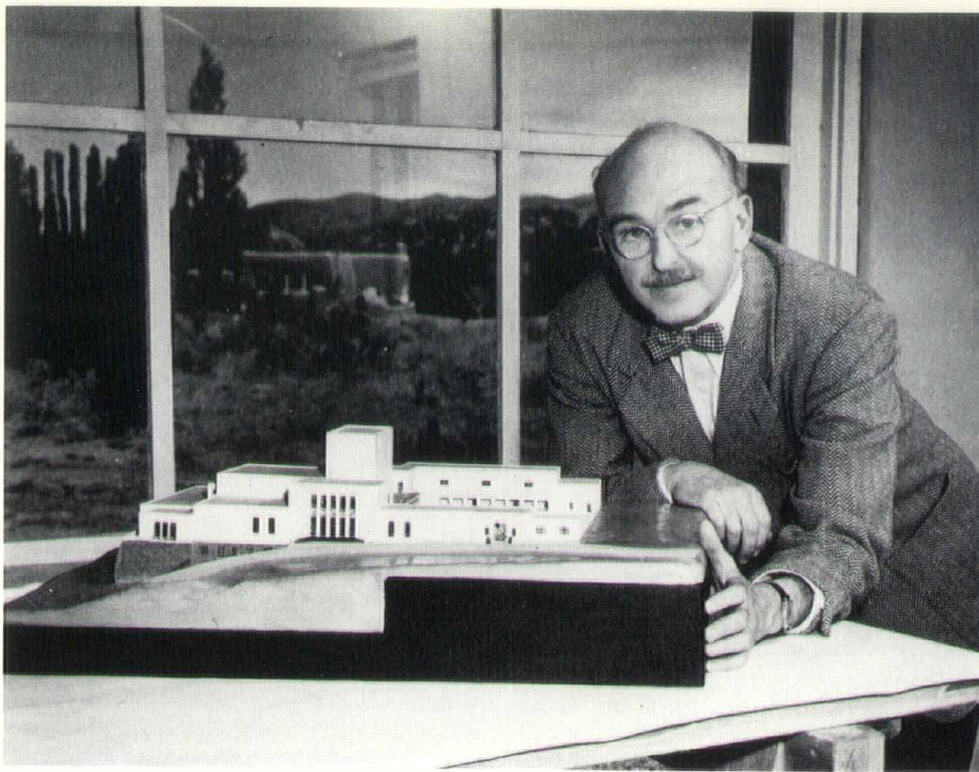


But masonry is also resistant to water. A popular building material like gypsum dry wall can warp when exposed to water. Masonry will not. Dry wall can disintegrate when exposed to water. Masonry will not. Dry wall can peel from water. Masonry will not.

There's no simpler way to put it. If you want to pass fire codes, use what you want. But if you want to protect your investment, use concrete or clay masonry. It protects your building from going up in flames. Or down the drain.

The International Masonry Institute
Suite 1001, 823 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005. 202-783-3908

MASON CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF NEW MEXICO



John Gaw Meem, FAIA

Citizen
of
Santa Fe

A talk presented by Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins at the annual meeting of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation, January 14, 1980.

1. John Gaw Meem with a model of the Taylor Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs. The photograph was taken by Tyler Dingee of Santa Fe.

If, in the light of the official notice of this meeting you may be expecting to hear "irrefutable documentation" of the life and times of John and Faith Meem, complete with footnotes; let me reassure you, such is not the case. Scholarly pedantic, historical documentation requires objectivity, and the subject for tonight is not one concerning which this usually pedantic, footnote-happy historian can be completely objective. Besides, others much more knowledgeable in architecture, have written of his accomplishments in this field. There is John C. McNary's excellent 1977 Master's thesis entitled "John Gaw Meem: His Style, Development and Residential Architecture." I especially commend to you Arthur DeVolder's sensitive article "John Gaw Meem, F.A.I.A., An Appreciation" in the July, 1979 edition of the *New Mexico Historical Review*. I understand that another definitive account of New Mexico revival architecture, which will, of course, feature his contribution, is in progress. In preparing this presentation I am especially grateful to Beatrice Chauvenet for sharing with me her as yet unpublished manuscript (but I hope *unpublished* not for long) concerning John's role in historic preservation, done in close cooperation with the subject himself.

To commemorate this special meeting of this very special historic preservation organization, the Historic Santa Fe Foundation which he and Faith helped initiate, I have instead chosen the title of "John Gaw Meem, Citizen of Santa Fe," because John and Faith Meem have exemplified throughout their lives in this ancient city we all love all the implications of "Citizen," that most honorable designation for free men since the days of the early Roman Republic some 250 years before the birth of Christ. Citizenship in

Rome before succeeding military dictatorships and empires meant something special - so special that when later republics broke from monarchies and empires the word *citizen* immediately replaced that of *subject*, as well as that of various ranks of nobility. Citizenship meant equality, not class distinction. It meant work and productivity, not idleness, not expensive pleasures and habits at the expense of the work of others. Citizenship also meant not merely the tacit acceptance of rights and privileges due solely by existing in a free society, but a voluntary acceptance of the responsibility to further the civic life of the community in accordance with one's talents and abilities as a matter of course, without thought of consideration, favor and least of all without recognition. But perhaps it is fitting for a few minutes to break with the classic historical definition to acknowledge and recognize the special quality of John's and Faith's citizenship, although as we all know so well, recognition is something which they have always shunned like the plague. And by the way, I scarcely need to say to this audience that whenever I say "John", obviously it usually means "John and Faith."

It was a fortuitous day for Santa Fe in 1920 when a young veteran of World War I, victim of the vicious influenza epidemic which had culminated in tuberculosis, fortified only by modest government disability expenses to pay for his treatment, walked into Dr. Frank Mera's Lincoln Street clinic. It was also a fortuitous day for John. Admitted immediately by that good physician into Mera's Sunmount Sanitarium, he joined many others of diverse talents from everywhere who, in spite of their common malady, made a sanitarium into an exciting center of artistic and

literary activity. They were often joined by compadres, hale and hearty, living on the outside who had been attracted to Santa Fe after it had been "rediscovered" following the war.

Believe it or not, John was not an architect then. Son of an Episcopalian mission priest in Brazil, he was the fourth-generation John Gaw Meem to graduate from Virginia Military Institute. This he accomplished in 1914 with a Bachelor of Science in engineering, then took an engineering job in New York City, to have such a career cut short by the war. Holding reserve training he was soon promoted to Captain in Infantry. Somehow, this is the one episode in his career which I find difficult to believe, in spite of Bea, John Meem a military man!

One common interest of these personalities both in and out of the sanitarium was the keen, almost fervid desire to protect the unique aspects of the age-old Indian and Hispanic culture and to revive those elements which had for a time appeared to have been in danger of being overwhelmed by the changes brought about by rapid economic changes, especially the railroad, and the population explosion of newcomers from other parts of the United States who insisted on bringing with them their economic, social and cultural ways. The revival of the indigenous Pueblo-Spanish architectural heritage, often as modified by the rather simple changes known as Territorial made by more discerning Anglos who came in fewer number after occupation and before the population explosion, was already in full sway. John was especially perceptive to these indigenous values and soon began to experiment with architectural sketching. As soon as his health permitted, at the encouragement of his friends, he went to Denver where he came into close contact with the well-known architect Burnham Hoyt, studied fundamentals of design, served as apprentice with the architectural firm of Fisher and Fisher, then returned to Santa Fe to begin a long career in the development of southwestern regional style. In 1927 he was elected to membership in the prestigious American Institute of Architects; later to the National Academy of Design. He was not the only architect of the movement, but he was undoubtedly the most eloquent and certainly the most productive, in building homes, churches, schools, art centers, public buildings, commercial buildings, which in some cases retained the older forms and in other perpetuated their enduring values in an evolving and evocative matter which recalled and reflected the past, while serving their purpose in their own time.

The list is long; most of you know them well; I will mention but a few. After returning from Denver in 1924 to Sunmount briefly, then to a small house which he purchased nearby, commissions began to come, a partnership with Cassius McCormick briefly and a home for Mrs. Ashley Pond, then in 1927 the Fuller Lodge for the Los Alamos Boys' School, and others. In 1929 he was introduced by his sculptor-friend Eugenie Shonnard to Mrs. Frederick M. P. Taylor, well-known Colorado Springs civic leader, and shortly commissioned by her to design a small memorial chapel; then

came the nearby Fountain Valley School, and finally the Colorado Springs Taylor Fine Arts Center, completed in 1934, which resulted in a medal from the Fifth Pan American Congress of Architects at its Montevideo meeting and an Honorary Degree from Colorado College in 1936. Much more important than these achievement to John, however, was that Mrs. Taylor's niece, Faith Bemis, former Vassar student and graduate of the Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture, was then living in Colorado Springs, a victim of the Depression which threw many eastern draftsmen out of employment, and was hired by John to assist in drafting the Taylor Fine Arts Center plans. When John returned to Santa Fe, of course he brought his draftsman with him, but as Mrs. John Gaw Meem. While this was going on, in 1931, he won the competition of the Rockefeller Foundation to design the Laboratory of Anthropology; later he designed the International Folk Art Museum for Florence Dibell Bartlett. In Santa Fe we have also, among others, the County Court House, the First National Bank, the municipal Court and Police building, Sears-Roebuck, to name but a few. Should I bring a controversial note into the story to mention the great Territorial-style St. Vincent's Hospital, and compare it with the edifice on St. Michael's Drive? In Carlsbad there is the United States Potash Company building; in Albuquerque, Bataan Memorial Hospital and the Lovelace Clinic. In Albuquerque there is also the University of New Mexico which does have programs other than the Athletic Department. There are those of us who remember when hardworking graduate students attended or taught sometimes university freshman classes in Mitchell Hall, argued over a cup of coffee in the old Student Building, and virtually lived in the Library, (the west portion with the tower only) and suffered through doctoral orals in the special room in the Administration Building provided for that purpose. These were some of the 33 buildings that John built, and these were happier days when the campus had expanses of grassy open spaces, before it became a concrete jungle, and before the Administration Building was remodeled into something else. In fact, it was in this latter building at the close of that ceremonial revival of the Inquisition known as "Doctoral Orals," which pronounced that I had the right to use certain letters after my name that I first became aware of John Gaw Meem. At the close of the proceedings a certain professor of recent U. S. history, long since gone to his reward, asked me his final question, "Do you approve of the John Meem Spanish-Pueblo style?" We had been sitting on handsome, but I guess quite uncomfortable Spanish Colonial-type chairs, not that I had noticed or cared. Since the question appeared to have nothing to do with my dissertation on Ricardo Flores Magon and the Mexican Revolution I had no answer, but I gathered from the tone of this gentleman, that he did not approve of John Meem, whoever he was, just as he had not approved of the Mexican Revolution. I was curious, and at that point approving of anyone of whom that particular professor disapproved. Staggering in fatigue across the

now quiet campus with the co-director of the dissertation, Dr. Dorothy Woodward, I asked, "Who is John Meem and how did he get into this act?" With her great compassion Dr. Woodward said in shock and concern, "Oh my dear, you are from outside the state and you have had no time to learn about New Mexico. Now that you have the degree you must now really turn your attention to New Mexican matters. And you a good Episcopalian do not even know your fellow churchman who is the architect for your new contemporary Gothic St. John's Cathedral? Everyone knows who John Gaw Meem is!" Were she alive, I am sure Dr. Woodward would be glad that indeed that now I *know*, as well as know a little about, John Gaw Meem.

Then there are the many residences he has designed in New Mexico traditional styles, some of which incorporated actual remnants, artifacts, if you will, of historic buildings which were in the process of being lost. They are far too numerous even to list selectively, such a listing consisting of many pages is in the McNary thesis, but among them is the 1930 Spanish-Pueblo style residence built in 1930 for his friend Vilura Conkey on Camino Blanco, now the rectory for the Church of the Holy Faith, and the Amelia Hollenback house, home of Dr. Edward and Mary Jean Cook, and the magnificent Territorial Los Poblanos residence and La Quinta guest house-gallery-library for Albert G. and Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms in Albuquerque.

Historic preservation of sites, buildings, objects and even village and street patterns which are a part of our national patrimony has now become an accepted national and state program. But this was not always so. Citizens of Santa Fe had been preserving and organizing to preserve this great unique historical patrimony long before general acceptance of the validity of historic preservation as a national priority. It is in the field of historic preservation that the citizenship of John and Faith has been consistently demonstrated, and it was for this purpose that this particular organization was founded.

A real issue when John arrived was the actual saving of the few great Spanish Colonial religious edifices which had not fallen to the vicissitudes of time, or

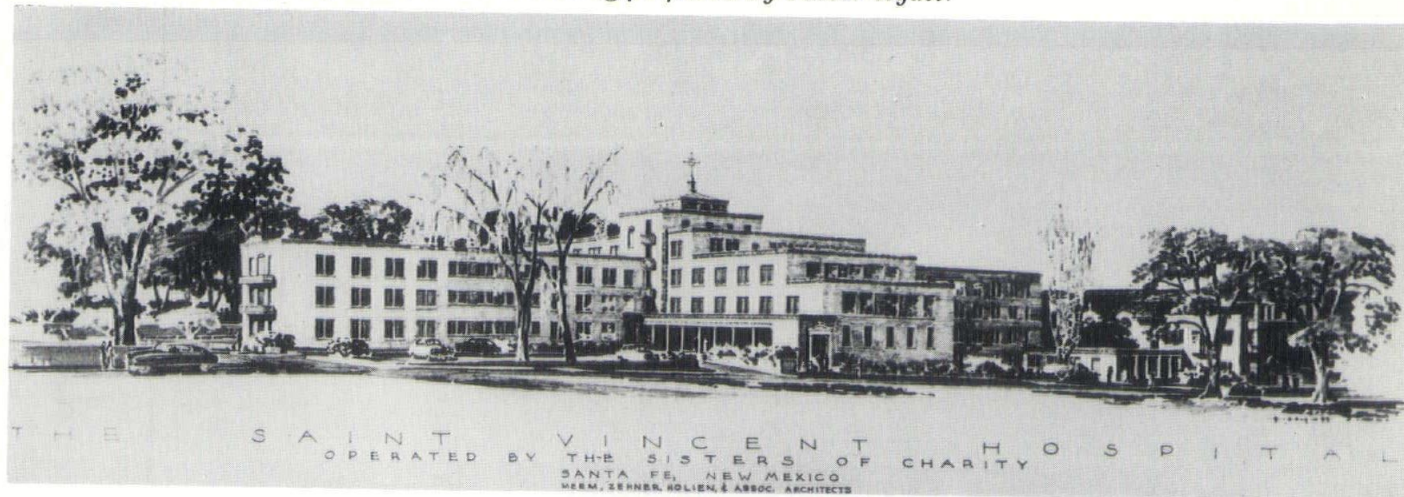
worse yet, had not been vandalized by what then passed as modernization. Edgar Lee Hewett of the School of American Archaeology-Museum of New Mexico, Carlos Viera and many others were already laboring to save the missions when John arrived, but he in his quiet, persuasive way while in Denver during the early 1920's, was the catalyst in drawing together like-minded citizens in Colorado such as philanthropist Anne Evans and architect Burnham Hoyt with concerned New Mexicans in the formation of the Committee for the Preservation and Restoration of New Mexico Churches. He provided the eloquence which raised the funds, Burnham Hoyt was the architect but John as assistant architect provided the guidance which resulted in restoration and stabilization projects at the mission churches at the Pueblos of Zia and Acoma and at San Jose de Gracia in the village of Las Trampas.

But stabilizing and restoring structures built of tenuous indigenous materials, especially in attempts to apply modern materials to such indigenous structures, is not a final achievement. A much more extensive project is now underway at Acoma with federal funds, based on more sophisticated archeology and skills in stabilization. Las Trampas required another extensive project in the 1960's to save, not only the church, but the entire village pattern from vandalism by a modern highway, a project carried out largely by the joint efforts of David Jones of the National Park Service and architects Nathaniel Owings and dedicated, if occasionally stormy, John P. Conron. Had it not been for John Meem and the Committee, however, there well might by that time have been no churches.

In 1929 the Committee, succeeded in purchasing from the private owners the priceless El Sanctuario chapel in Chimayo, which was in danger of total loss, through the generosity of an anonymous donor, and on October 15 John presented the deed to Archbishop Daeger.

In 1932 the Committee was incorporated into the Society for the Restoration and Restoration of New Mexico Mission Churches. Out of its development came the preservation of New Mexico's finest colonial artifact, the great stone reredos of Our Lady of Light, erected in 1760 in the Castrense or Military Chapel on

2. Saint Vincent Hospital, Santa Fe. A rendering prepared by Foster Hyatt.





the south side of the Santa Fe Plaza. Since the sale of the Castrense the great reredos has been stored and virtually forgotten behind the high altar at St. Francis Cathedral, and John turned the attention of the Committee to the raising of funds for a proper chapel to serve as its home. But the depression was on. Then came the Cuatro Centennial Celebration of 1939-1940 to celebrate the Coronado Entrada. A combination of funds for that purpose from the Cuatro Centennial, the Society and from the Church resulted in the decision by Archbishop Rudolf Gerken to build, as the archdiocesan contribution to the Cuatro Centennial, a church for a new parish of the faithful in the Upper Canyon Road-Cerro Gordo, Camino de Monte Sol area. The news was cabled to John and Faith, vacationing in Europe, by John's then-partner Hugh Zehner. The vacation was cut short. The new edifice was first blessed on January 1, then dedicated on June 27, 1940. Under John's guidance the construction had been done from indigenous local materials, the labor largely done by the new parishioners in the native style, and a fitting home constructed for the reredos. Historic preservation at its finest!

There were of course other churches: Santo Tomas Apostol of Abiquiu in 1932, financed by the Society; Santa Maria de Acoma at McCarty's in 1935, built by Acoma Indians in the traditional manner; in Santa Fe, the First Presbyterian Church in 1939 remodeled from the original building; Immanuel Lutheran in 1948; the First Presbyterian Church in Taos, 1952. For years he served as the in-house architect and architectural consultant for his own faith. St. James Episcopal Church in Clovis is his, as well of course as St. John's Episcopal Cathedral in which the stone tower from the original building was carefully taken down and then rebuilt into the structure. So was the original Cathedral House, to which some things have been done in the past few years, but at least John's facade remains. Faithfully carrying out the historic preservation dictum that in providing for the expansion of an historic but functioning structure, the new construction should not attempt to duplicate the old but should be in scale and harmony with it while reflecting its own time, is his 1953 addition of the sanctuary to his own beloved Church of the Holy Faith. Much of the stones of the original modest folk-Gothic building were laid up by a humble, English-immigrant stone mason from Denver, with too many mouths to feed and desperate for employment, who was this speaker's grandfather.

3. San Maria de Acoma Church at McCarty's built in 1935; Tyler Dingee, photographer. See, also, the cover photograph for a detail of this church. 4. Interior detail, Christo Rey Church, Santa Fe; a Tyler Dingee photograph. 5. Fuller Lodge, Los Alamos School for Boys built in 1927.

6. Elevation drawing of the Administration Building, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

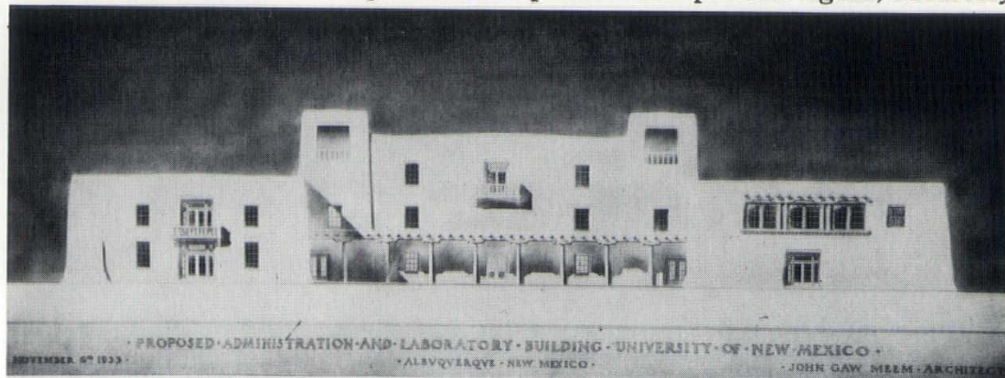
Photograph sources: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and cover are from the Photo Archives, Museum of New Mexico. 5 is from the John Gaw Meem Collection of the State Record Center and Archives.

John's sanctuary enhances Grandfather's stonework, but no one can confuse the new with the old for both have their own integrity.

But one of the characteristics of good citizens who care so much for the common welfare that they give unstintingly of their talents, their time, their money and their concern is that they do not always agree completely in philosophy or in the ways by which such goals can best be obtained, especially in the details, even in historic preservation. I submit that this must always be so for honest difference of opinion sincerely pursued by free persons is also a mark of citizenship. There has been honest difference of opinion even involving John. I seem to recall a minor incident over the Soldiers Monument in the Santa Fe Plaza in the course of John's vital plaza development plan of the mid-1960's. But even in a not-quite-meeting-of-the-minds the situation has often been saved by John's and Faith's reasonableness, their gentle persuasiveness and impeccable courtesy, or what Bea Chauvenet so aptly calls "deceptively - simple - seeming genius." I have often been asked especially by professional friends in Albuquerque why it is that Santa Feans, including this one, can get into such newspaper-making accounts of battles royal over such matters as saving a tired old army officers residence on Lincoln Avenue, even from Natt Owings, Urban Renewal projects, street-widening schemes and an onslaught on the poor, little anachronistic plaza monument by AIM. (And in this second episode over the monument John saved the day by quietly remarking, "It is like an ugly child, you love it anyway," and my answer to this question of why is always the same, "Because we care so much.")

Historic preservation everywhere arose out of the consciousness of concerned citizens. It can only be carried out as a national and state policy if it actively works in alliance and partnership with concerned citizen groups, and perhaps there may be a real danger in the present program of governmental-subsidized structuring with its paid personnel and self-perpetuating bureaucracy that such concerned citizen groups will be sidetracked, by-passed, or worse yet, ignored, and this I submit must not happen, especially here in New Mexico where much of it started. Often concerted citizen concern has had to begin, at least, with social and political activism, so that it can later add a civic trust capacity.

In Santa Fe the Meem name looms large in local organization to preserve and protect. Again, I scarcely



need to detail for anyone in this room the history of the Old Santa Fe Association, organized in 1926 to preserve the tradition and environment of Santa Fe, which had some rather exotic early episodes, but has been the leader of every fight for historic protection since that time. Fortunately, John and Faith were among its leading members and while giving unyielding support to its objectives also provided calm deliberation and persuasiveness in achieving them. The second phase of historic preservation organization in Santa Fe, that of a trust nature, arose out of the 1960 defeat of OSFA to save the Nusbaum house on Washington Avenue from a particularly recalcitrant City Council. The raising of the issue of political lobbying with reference to the tax exemption of a non-profit organization led to the founding of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation in the same year to receive tax exemptions so that endangered properties could actually be purchased or otherwise acquired and administered in a trust capacity, and historic properties documented and plaqued. Obviously, the Meems were leaders in the new association, with others, many of whom are in this room, including controversial but also dedicated John P. Conron. The incorporators were M. R. Adler, Thomas McKenna and Alan Vedder. The lessons are obvious: citizens need to organize, both to lobby and to fight when necessary, and to act as trustees for properties once saved. John and Faith have personally

and in the most real way possible made it possible for this organization to become the trustees of several once endangered properties, and in so doing have placed upon us all the citizens' collective trustee-responsibility to protect these portions of Santa Fe's inheritance. There had been the Borrego House in 1960, but only partly purchased with funds left over from the ill-fated Nusbaum house campaign, which was placed in the ownership of OSFA. In 1961 John and Faith, together with others, formed a corporation to insure saving El Zaguán, after the death of its owner Margretta Dietrich, another Santa Fe preservationist who had bought the rambling old hacienda in 1927 when it was threatened with demolition to make way for a modern apartment building. The Meem and some other shares were turned over to the Foundation several years ago; the last outstanding shares have now been acquired. Then in 1974 came the drive by the Foundation to buy the 1851 Pinckney R. Tully House to save it from the bulldozer. The Foundation raised a sizeable amount of money, but again not nearly enough; needless to say, the additional funds were forthcoming.

And so in closing, thank you John and Faith, for being such good citizens of Santa Fe in all aspects of historic preservation; thank you particularly for leaving us a priceless patrimony to protect and for showing us how it must be done.

M.E.J.

7. Zimmerman Library on the campus of the University of New Mexico; a Tyler Dingee photograph.



(continued from page 7)

The Intern Architect:

—Individuals who will be receiving an accredited degree in architecture may enroll upon graduation. Those persons who do not hold an accredited architecture degree can enroll after passing Section A, B, C and D of the NCARB Qualifying Test. Intern-Architects who are currently acquiring practical experience prior to adoption of IDP on a statewide basis, may apply immediately.

The Professional Sponsor:

—The Professional Sponsor is the architect-employer, however, this person need not be the head of the firm. This individual must be a registered architect with a decision-making capacity within the firm. The sponsor will control and direct the Intern-Architect's work experience as directed by the principal of the firm. The Professional Sponsor is perhaps the key to the Intern's development since the Sponsor becomes the "teacher" and source of primary guidance.

The Professional Advisor:

—The Advisor's role requires a clear understanding of the program's intricacies and a willingness to provide the guidance that will help an Intern-Architect achieve a full range of experience. The Professional Advisor is an architect outside the Intern-Architect's place of employment to whom an individual may turn for guidance and evaluation of one's internship progress. Selected through the local AIA component, the Advisor is expected to function as a strongly motivated "mentor" - a practitioner who assumes the historic role of the established professional who passes along the same guidance and encouragement that he or she received as a similar young aspirant.

An important feature of the IDP is a Supplementary Education Program for Intern Architects.

SupEdGuides are organized educational units of The American Institute of Architects' new Supplementary Education Program, which is oriented toward the special needs and interests of intern architects.

SupEdGuides are focused on carefully identified topics pertinent to the expanded practice of architecture today.

The IDP in New Mexico will be in operation when organization within NMSA is completed, and the program is accepted by the Board of Examiners for Architects.

Kenneth S. Clark, FAIA

THE NATIONAL CATALOG OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORDS CONVEYED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, a group of architects, historians, librarians, and other professionals, has signed a joint agreement with the Library of Congress which pro-

vides for the transfer to the Library's Prints & Photographs Division the Committee's information service, newsletter, and the National Catalog of American Architectural Records.

The acceptance by the Library of Congress ensures the continuation and expansion of the National Catalog of American Architectural Records. It lists the location of pictorial and written documents by architect's name, building type, geographic location, and building or patron's name. Architectural records have always had intrinsic artistic and historic importance. Now, in the era of restoration and rehabilitation, they have practical importance as well.

In 1976, the Committee received initial funding for its national involvement from the National Endowment for the Humanities (Research Collections Program). Supplementary funding was obtained from the New York State Council on the Arts, the American Institute of Architects' College of Fellows, and the National Endowment for the Arts. A nation-wide network of over 1000 interested professional and lay persons has been developed. Local activity, information gathering, and preservation of architectural records is now taking place in almost every state of the Union.

With the assumption of activities of nation-wide scope by the Library of Congress, the Committee will resume its original work of locating and preserving architectural materials in New York City and New York State. Its address will be c/o New York City Chapter, AIA, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

All inquiries about architectural materials elsewhere, requests for assistance and information for the National Catalog should be directed to Ford Peatross or Mary Ison, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, DC 20540, (202) 287-6399.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE TO ESTABLISH THE MEEM CHAIR

The Santa Fe campus of St. John's College will honor John and Faith Meem for the many years of service to the College by establishing a perpetual chair in their names.

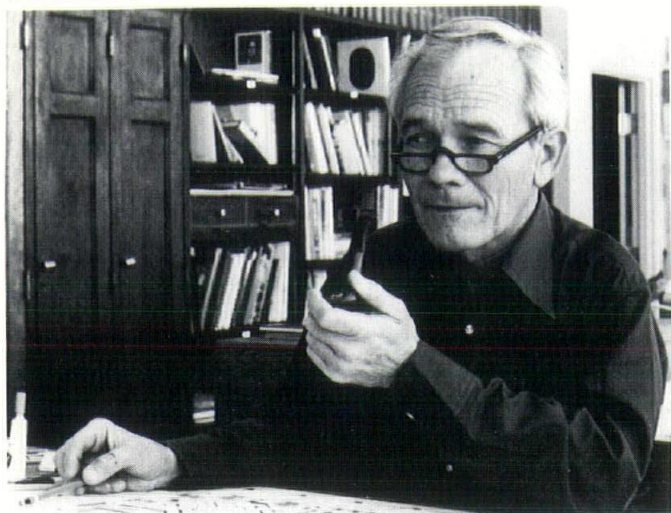
A national committee has been named to raise the funds necessary to underwrite the compensation of a selected tutor who will be known as the John and Faith Meem Tutor. A goal of \$500,000.00 has been set by the Committee as the amount needed to insure the Chair.

The Santa Fe campus exists today in large part due to the generosity and continued good will of John and Faith Meem. They gave to the college most of the hills and upland pastures upon which the campus sits, and over the years they have continued to bestow on the College many generous and affectionate gifts.

Accordingly, we solicit support for this truly and well deserved honor from our readers in the form of tax-deductable donations. Please send your gifts to the John and Faith Meem Chair Committee, Saint John's College, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

JPC

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHITECT ELECTED TO AIA COLLEGE OF FELLOWS



George Clayton Pearl of Albuquerque has been elected to the College of Fellows of The American Institute of Architects.

Fellowship is a lifetime honor bestowed for notable contribution to the profession. (All Fellows of AIA may use the initials FAIA after their names.) Investiture of the newly elected Fellows will take place on June 2 at the AIA's National Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio.

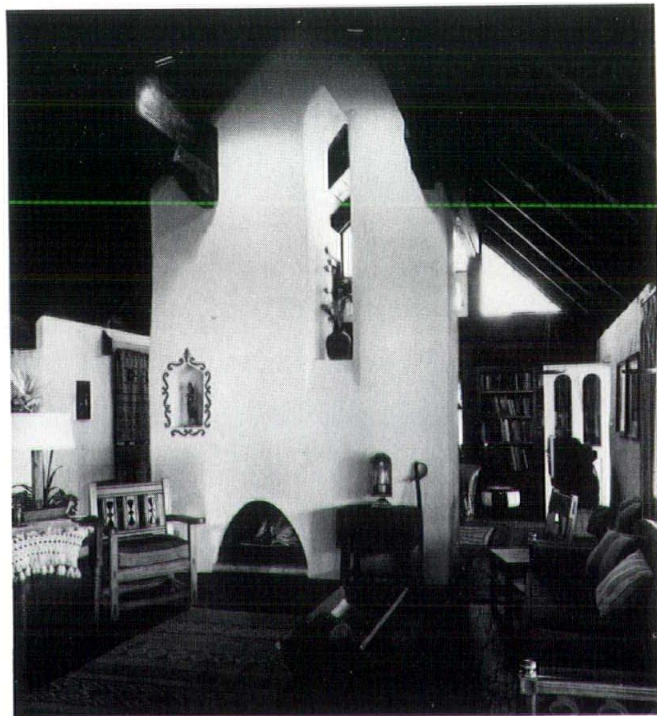
Pearl, since 1957 partner in charge of design in the firm of Stevens, Mallory, Pearl and Campbell, has designed several hundred projects and received more than 25 design awards. Pearl's buildings are notable for their harmony between contemporary and traditional architectural forms, and have been an important influence in the Southwest on the evolution of the academic regionalism of the pre-World War II period into a contemporary regional style based on sensitivity to culture and to climate.

The Albuquerque Public Library of 1974, at Copper Avenue between 5th and 6th Streets, is a powerful composition of volumes which create dramatic effects of light and shade on the exterior and gives a variety of spaces with sensitive use of natural light on the interior. The 1978 Acoma-Laguna-Canoncito Hospital on the Acoma reservation west of Albuquerque utilizes a major active-solar mechanical system while achieving a recognizably traditional architectural quality. Other prominent buildings designed by Pearl are the College of Business at Eastern New Mexico University in Portales; additions to Presbyterian Hospital, Albuquerque, since 1950; the Simms Fine Arts Center at the Albuquerque Academy; the School of Law on the University of New Mexico North Campus; Mountain Bell's Main Exchange Complex at Los Alamos; and one of his earliest projects, the Albuquerque Civic Auditorium of 1953.

Pearl's contribution to the preservation of historic properties in New Mexico has been remarkable. He has done research and evaluations leading to the registra-

tion of such significant landmarks as the Dorsey Mansion (now a state monument), the Garcia Opera House in Socorro, the Schuler Theatre in Raton, the Mills house in Springer, and a number of Historic Districts. He contributed significantly to the ordinances formulating Albuquerque's Landmarks and Urban Conservation Commission and became its first Chairman. He has held various AIA offices pertaining to historic preservation, and serves on the Board of Advisors of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. As the first architect to serve on the Liturgical Arts Commission of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, Pearl has convinced the Church of the great importance of its unique heritage of colonial and territorial churches and has caused many of these buildings to be restored or preserved.

In nominating George Pearl for the Fellowship, UNM Architect Van dorn Hooker spoke for the architectural community when he said, "I felt very strongly that he was the one person in New Mexico most deserving of this recognition bestowed by his fellow architects." *E.H.B.*

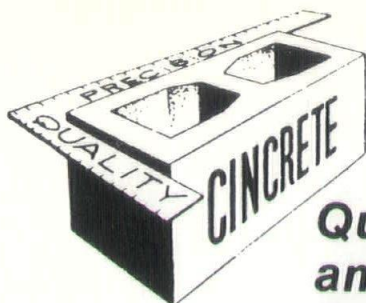


LEIGH MATTHEWSON RESIGNS

The Executive Director of the New Mexico Society of Architects, Leigh Matthewson, has resigned effective December 31, 1979. Leigh joined the Society as Executive Secretary in January 1979.

Ms. Matthewson has established her own firm: Association Management, Inc.

The Albuquerque Chapter, A.I.A., will maintain the First Plaza Galleria office at the same location and will continue the AIA Form Service originally established by the Society. Mrs. Gretchen Davis has been retained as the Executive Secretary.



BUILDERS BLOCK

Members:
New Mexico Concrete
Masonry Association
National Concrete
Masonry Association

**Quality Concrete Masonry Products
and many allied building materials.
Serving New Mexico and West Texas
for over a quarter of a century.**

P.O. Box 1633
Roswell, NM 88201
505/622-1321

P.O. Drawer FF
Las Cruces, NM 88001
505/524-3633

Telephone
El Paso
915/532-9695

QUALITY... ...SERVICE

Call us for building products
made by people you know.
We distribute steel doors
and frames made by **CURRIES**,
finish hardware made by
STANLEY, **SARGENT**, and
other quality manufacturers-
and we give **SERVICE**.

Grant's

STEEL SASH, DOOR & HARDWARE, INC.
2529 & 2530 FIRST ST. NW - 505/247-8460
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. 87102

Congoleum® FLOR-EVER®

COMMERCIAL VINYL FLOORING



Travertine is commercial flooring at its best...designed like no other floor to meet the changing commercial needs and demands, including virtually seamless installations in most applications. Here is a beautiful and delicate reproduction of a natural material...reproduced as never before. Travertine has a subdued background and a seamless tile effect that sets it apart from traditional commercial flooring. Available in 9' and 12' widths and 12 color choices.



125 DALE, S.E.
P.O. BOX 25111, ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87125
PHONE 877-5340



WOOD WINDOWS
CLAD WINDOWS

● SLIDING GLASS DOORS
● FOLDING DOORS

Pella Products Company of New Mexico

RESIDENTIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL

P.O. Box 3311, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87190 • Phone (505)345-3501

CONSULTANT—DESIGNER For the Food Service Industry

HOTELS—RESTAURANTS—RESORTS

Professional advice for your initial design conferences. Can also provide equipment specifications and technical lay-out drawings for later stages of plan development. Twenty-five years experience in management as well as planning and design.

John Casamo **Alba Corporation**
Tel: (505)242-2776 First Plaza Galeria 76
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102



ENGINEERING SERVICES
ALBUQUERQUE TESTING
LABORATORY...To Be Sure!

P. O. BOX 4101
532 JEFFERSON, N.E.
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. 87196
505-268-4537

SUBSOIL INVESTIGATIONS
FIELD DENSITY
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING
INSPECTION
LABORATORY TESTING AND ANALYSIS
EVALUATION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
RESEARCH
WELDING CERTIFICATION

**All Work Done Under Supervision of
Registered Professional Engineers**



new mexico architecture

nma

Published bi-monthly by New Mexico Society of Architects, American Institute of Architects, a non-profit organization. Editorial Correspondence should be addressed to John P. Conron, Box 935, Santa Fe, N.M. 87501. (505) 983-6948.

Editorial Policy: Opinions expressed in all signed articles are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the publishing organization.

Additional copies of NMA available from John P. Conron FAIA/ FASID, P. O. Box 935, Santa Fe, N.M. 87501.

Change of address: Notifications should be sent to New Mexico Architecture, 401-C Val Verde, S. E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87108 (505) 265-7010 at least 45 days prior to effective date. Please send both old and new addresses.

Subscriptions: Write Circulation, New Mexico Architecture, 401-C Val Verde, S. E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87108. Single Copy \$1.00. Yearly subscription \$5.00.

Advertising: Send requests for rates and information to New Mexico Architecture, 401-C Val Verde, S. E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87108, (505) 265-7010.

Printed by Hall-Poorbaugh Press, Inc., Roswell, New Mexico

INDEX OF FIRMS who make possible the publication of NMA and the page upon which their message is found:

Alba Corporation	18
Albuquerque Gravel Products Co.	5
Albuquerque Testing Laboratory	18
American Business Interiors	5
Aztec Tile and Carpet	4
Builders Block	17
Crego Block Co.	2
Featherlite Block Co.	19
Grant's Steel Sash, Door & Hardware, Inc.	17
Hydro Conduit Corporation	20
Kohler	Insert
Mason Contractors Assn. of N. M.	8
McGill Stephens Trus Joist Corp.	5
New Mexico Marble & Tile, Inc.	19
Pella Products Company of N. M.	18
Southwest Toro, Inc.	5
Stanley Structures	Insert
Stryco Sales, Inc.	17
Wright, John L., & Co.	6

We invite you to join the
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF
NEW MEXICO

By the sponsorship of the annual conference (see pages 14 and 15) the Society seeks to expand the knowledge of the history of New Mexico and to participate in the preservation of the patrimony of the state. The conference is open to all interested persons.

Further, the Society has initiated a publications pro-

gram. Two booklets have been issued: *Father Juan Agustin de Morfi's Account of Disorders in New Mexico, 1778*, translated by Mark Simmons and a new reprint of Adolph F. Bandalier's *The Discover of New Mexico*.

The booklets are available from the Society. Its newspaper, *La-Cronica de Nuevo Mexico*, is sent to all members; three issues are scheduled for this year. The first issue is at the press now.



HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO



HISTORICAL SOCIETY of NEW MEXICO ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP

Membership dues & contributions are Tax Deductible

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Zip _____

☐ New Membership

☐ Renewal

☐ Individual \$ 10.00

☐ Institutional 35.00

☐ Contributing 50.00

☐ Life 1,000.00

☐ Student 6.00

☐ I have enclosed an additional contribution

Reduced Annual Subscription Privileges to Members
Subscription to begin with January Issues.

☐ New Mexico Historical Review
four issues per year

☐ New Mexico Architecture
six issues per year

Society Members \$6.50

Society Members \$4.00

TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ _____

Annual membership is from January 1st to December 31st.
Make all checks payable to the Historical Society of New Mexico.

POST OFFICE BOX 5819 - SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87502



THE PERMANENCE OF GLAZE - THE ECONOMY OF BLOCK

Your choice of color, texture, form, scale and pattern—interior or exterior.

72 standard colors. Plain, variegated, scored and sculptured faces. Permanent satin finish. Easy to clean. Sanitary.

Fire safety, lower insurance costs. Meets OSHA, USDA and other Government specs.

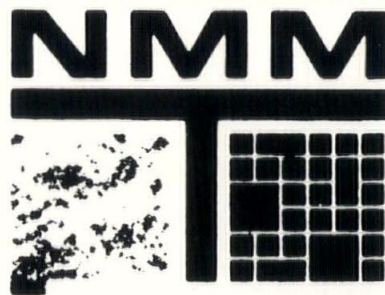
Save time, energy and money. Build, decorate and finish in a single operation! Thru-wall, load-bearing units eliminate expense of a back-up-wall. Large block go up faster. Utilities easily installed.



GLAZED BLOCK WALLS

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off., Canada and other countries by
THE BURNS & RUSSELL CO.,

FEATHERLITE BLOCK CO. Box 489, Lubbock, TX 79408 806/763 8202
FEATHERLITE BUILDING PRODUCTS CO. Box 9977, El Paso, TX 79990 915/859 9171
CREGO BLOCK CO., INC. 6026 2nd St. NW, Albuquerque, NM 87107 505/345 4451



Marble Quarry Tile Monarch Tile Terrazzo Floors Dex O Tex Floors

New Mexico Marble & Tile Inc.

2500 2nd SW
P.O. Box 25566
Albuquerque, NM 87125
(505) 243-1771

763 Cerrillos Rd.
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(800) 432-8655

LIBRARY
A I A
1735 NEW YORK AVE NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20006

Bulk Rate
U. S. Postage
PAID
Roswell, N. M.
Permit No. 47

Vol. 22, No. 2



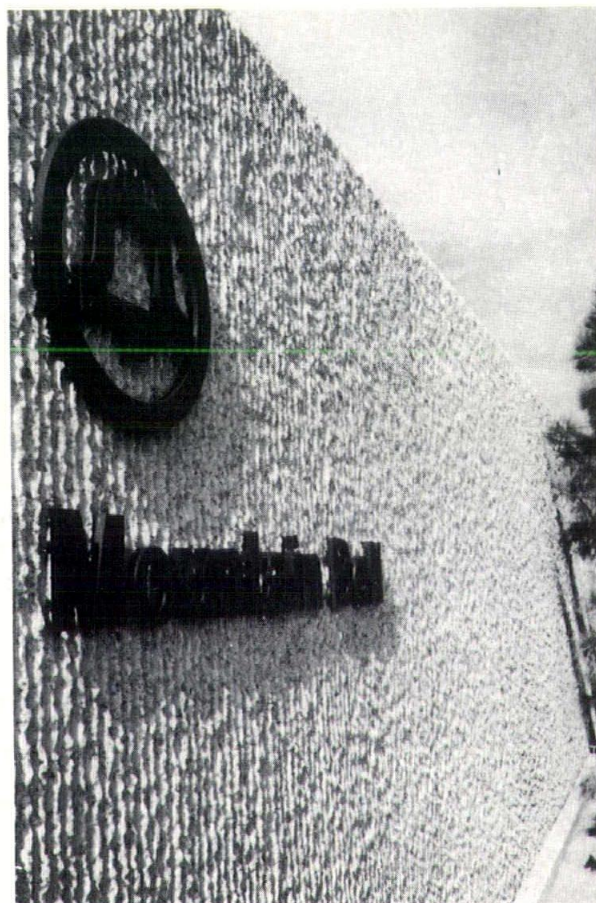
.... Whether in shape

T
H
E

V
E
R
T
I
C
A
L

L
I
N
E

.... or in texture



can be best expressed in Architectural Pre-Cast

American Bank of Commerce
200 Lomas N. W.
Albuquerque, NM

Architect: W. C. Kruger & Assoc.

Structural Engineer: Robert D. Krause Engineering Co.

Mountain Bell Central Office
at

3315 San Mateo N. E.
Albuquerque, NM

Architect: Long & Waters

Structural Engineers: MacCornack & Burns



HYDRO CONDUIT CORPORATION

2800 SECOND STREET, SW

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87103

PHONE 247-3725